

6 SEP 1972



## Murder at Munich

The murder of two members of the Israeli Olympic team at Munich was born of nationalistic insanity and desperado mentality.

The murders and the holding of the Israeli athletes as hostages is — in respect to the liberation struggles of the Arab peoples — counter-revolutionary. It would divert the struggles of the Arab peoples into a perpetual St. Valentine's Day massacre, into Al Capone-Bugs Moran-type operations.

No amount of nationalistic declamation can alter the disastrous consequences of the murder-hostage operation.

Similarly, loud outcries of horror from Golda Meir cannot cover up her government's complicity in the "sacred" blood-feud routine. Since the 1967 war, the Israel military forces have attacked Lebanese, Syrian and Jordanian villages time and again, slaughtering innocent men, women and children. Time and again the United Nations Security Council has denounced these attacks. But the Golda Meir government has refused to desist from its inhuman course.

More selective are the activities of Israeli intelligence, in collaboration with the Central Intelligence Agency, systematically carrying out acts of terrorism against the leaders of the Arab national-liberation movement.

In a climate so favorable to barbarism it is not surprising that Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League, has found a haven there. In August he proclaimed in Jerusalem a program for kidnaping Soviet diplomats and holding them hostage — the very acts perpetrated in Munich.

The complicity of the Israeli government in the encouragement of terrorism is palpable: it welcomed Kahane despite the gangster depredations of the JDL in the U.S.A., including attacks on Jewish organizations and the murder of a young Jewish woman in impresario Sol Hurok's office in New York.

Our nation's complicity in this frightful game of political murder should not be overlooked. The sickening competition between President Nixon and Senator George McGovern in praise of the Israeli government means complicity in that government's barbaric acts.

Five years have elapsed between the June 1967 war and the Munich games and the time is long overdue to abide by the November 1967 resolution of the U.N. Security Council to secure peace in the Middle East.

## Observations

A knowledgeable informant tells WO that both the CIA and the FBI are being downgraded and tied in with Israeli intelligence. This is the purpose of Nixon's directive of November 5, 1971 which placed all intelligence agencies directly in the hands of Henry Kissinger. . . . Don't be confused by lies spread by professional anti-communists. U.S. policy is Zionist, not Communist. Any so-called "leader" who tells you different, or ignores the fact that the U.S. is a colony of Israel, is not to be trusted.

It is reported that Henry Kissinger and his alterego, from the USSR, Victor Louis, conduct their numerous conferences together in Yiddish, discussing affairs of states. Yiddish has virtually become the "diplomatic tongue," replacing French.

24 MARCH 1972

# Tel Aviv Annexationists and Their Backers

On all maps published in Israel this state is depicted in "new frontiers," including... the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip and West-bank Jordan. More than that. Not only occupation authorities, but also Israeli settlers are now openly ruling the roost in these primordial Arab territories.

However hard Golda Meir and Abba Eban may try to vow their "peacefulness", their deeds speak volumes for themselves. No matter who advances proposals for restoring a just peace in the Middle East, they are obstructed in every way by Tel Aviv. Explaining Israel's attitude, Pinhas Sapir, Finance Minister in the Israeli Government, has claimed that peace would bring Israel an economic slump and unemployment. In fact, however, the Israeli "hawks" apprehend that in conditions of peace there will be a reduction in the multimillion dollar injections made by the United States and international Zionism into Israel's economy and state treasury for the sake of "saving" the poor little David who, we are told, is sitting in a fortress besieged by the Arab Goliath.

The Israeli rulers are still trying to use marked and beaten cards in their political gamble. What for example, is the worth of their claim that it is not Israel who is the aggressor but the Arabs, since the latter, it is alleged, do not recognise this state and do not want a peace agreement with it. The purport of this claim is to give weight to the

expansionists' favourite thesis: the farther the frontier from Tel Aviv, the more "reliable" it is. Such is the typical logic of claimants to "living space"

in their attempt to mislead world public opinion.

The only peace in the Middle East which suits the Israeli annexationists is one which would enable them to reap the fruits of their aggression.

The Israeli ruling circles declared that "Israel will not withdraw to the armistice lines of June 4, 1967". Moreover, in an interview given to the London Times on May 13, 1971, Golda Meir demanded that Israel should keep the area of Sharm al Sheikh in Sinai, and that the remainder of this peninsula, which is an inalienable part of Egyptian territory, should be demilitarised. As a "guarantee" of this demilitarisation she suggested that Israeli troops should necessarily be included in the "mixed armed forces" which would control this territory. The Golda Meir "plan" also envisages the annexation by Israel of the Arab part of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights in Syria. Several days later she amplified his "plan", saying that Israel's withdrawal from occupied West-bank Jordan was out of the question. To put it differently, Israel openly admitted its annexationist claims.

Whence this impudence of the Israeli rulers? There can be but one answer; behind their backs stands the United States, which is using the Zionist state as an imperialist policeman in the Middle East. The USA continuously supplies Israel with offensive weapons. Moreover, the aircraft, missiles and electronic equipment supplied to Israel are not infrequently more up-to-date and possess greater strike

red to America's partners in NATO and SEATO. Some time ago Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban gave away his friends and backers by saying in a fit frankness. "American friendship for us is manifested in the care with which the USA endeavours to preserve the balance of forces in this area and to free us from any imposed settlement." It could not have been put more plainly.

## DOUBLE GAME

In the meantime Washington is playing a double game. The US diplomatic department pretends that it is actively searching for a political settlement in the Middle East. Washington palms off any of its manoeuvres as "peace initiative" in the framework of "quiet diplomacy". In fact this diplomacy serves merely as a pretext for blocking all proposals and constructive steps aimed at achieving a just settlement. The "quiet diplomacy" is duplicated by the "secret diplomacy" of the Pentagon and the CIA, whose aim is finally to transform Israel into an instrument of US strategy throughout the whole of the Mediterranean.

This was the aim of the visit to CIA Chief R. Helms in the summer of 1971. According to press reports, he viewed with understanding the Tel Aviv strategists' desire to seal their military alliance with Washington. Helms recommended to his President to take steps to include Israel in the NATO military machine by setting up a system of global defence of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Helms' voice demanding massive deliveries of new heavy strategic weapons to Tel Aviv was favourably heard in the land of "quiet diplomacy". Speaking in the Senate on September 8, 1971, Secretary of State Rogers insisted on the need to grant Israel "substantial aid" of a military nature. Incidentally, Rogers said nothing about the scope of this aid (which was not the case in regard to all other states receiving this aid).

## PREPARATION FOR FRESH AGGRESSION

The widely publicised "mobility" of the US Middle East policy and Washington's "rational pragmatism" in fact boil down to the principle: "What is good for Israel is undoubtedly good for the United States." This was frankly admitted, for instance, by American senator Jackson, who said that Israel is in the centre of Middle East events and that it is in the interests of the USA, NATO, and the "free world" to enable it to maintain the balance between its own and hostile forces in its favour. For this purpose, as evidenced by US press reports, the Nixon Administration has undertaken an obligation to modernise the Israeli Air Force in the next four-year period. It intends to sell the Israelis 50 Phantom fighter-bombers and 60 Skyhawk aircraft. It is believed that during the visit to Israel of US Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, who went there allegedly to "achieve a temporary peace", this programme of Washington was specified in greater detail with

th the Israel. Approved For Release 2000/05/30 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000600060001-2  
 cut a long story short, the United States is intensively preparing Israel for fresh aggressive actions against Egypt and other Arab countries.

In these conditions it is only natural that the Arab states opposing the aggressive US-Israeli alliance are bent on consolidating their defence potential. They are fully determined to secure the liberation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel, satisfaction of the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine and to establish, at long last, a durable and just peace in the Middle East.

In vain do the Israeli extremists and their overseas bosses entertain the idea that they will be able to consolidate in territories not belonging to them by endlessly delaying a peaceful settlement. The advantages obtained by the invaders as a result of their piratical attack are illusory. They will disappear as mirages pass from view in the sands of Sinai. And the longer the delay in reaching a just settlement in the Middle East, the stronger will be the indignation of world public opinion, and the Arab people's hatred of the aggressor and its patron, and the greater the harm the Israeli rulers will inflict on their people.



# TRAIL LEADS TO TEL-AVIV

The intelligence system of Israel is, so to say, a miniature copy of the United States espionage service. In the United States the operations of all the intelligence bodies are directed by a combined committee for intelligence whose leader comes directly under the President. Israel has a similar body which is known as the Central Coordination Committee that comes directly under the Prime Minister. The committee is headed by a special confidential person whose name is kept secret in Israel. However, many of the mysteries of Israel's intelligence service are an open secret.

In 1967 the Central Coordination Committee was headed by General Amit. It was he that secretly visited the United States on May 30, 1967 where he met President Lyndon B. Johnson's special assistant in charge of contacts with Zionist circles. This was William Rostow. After talks with Rostow and other leading officials of the Washington Administration Tel Aviv's superspy sent a coded cable to Premier Eshkol:

"Neutrality guaranteed here. Actions should be very quick, and they will not bring about any intervention on the part of the Americans."

Two days later Israel hurled its armed forces against the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan.

The Central Coordination Committee which meets every week directs the activities of all of Israel's intelligence and counterintelligence bodies. Among these is the Central Bureau for Intelligence and Security ("Sherut Mossad").

"Sherut Mossad" is charged with general strategic and tactical intelligence outside the country both along official and illegal lines. This means that this body conducts intelligence work by sending agents to foreign countries, that it is engaged in subversive propaganda and spreading Zionist ideology outside Israel.

## CIA BRANCH

The French paper *Monde* has expressed the opinion that in the system of Tel Aviv's intelligence services "Sherut Mossad" corresponds to the US Central Intelligence Agency. By tradition "Sherut Mossad" is headed by the chairman of the Central Coordination Committee. His junior colleagues deferentially refer to him as "memune" which means "responsible."

## "ALI BABA" AND "MAGIC CARPET"

After the establishment of Israel as a state "Sherut Mossad" conducted operations under the code names of "Ali Baba" and "Magic Carpet" on the deportation of the Jewish population from Iraq and Yemen. These were followed by similar secret operations for the "rescue" of a part of the Jewish population of Egypt and Morocco.

In this connection the American writer A. Lillienthal wrote that after 1948 the influence of Zionism shook the peaceful life the Jews led in the course of millenniums among their Arab brethren. Spreading fear in the face of allegedly inevitable consequences and resorting to other propaganda methods Zionist agents managed to deport more than seven hundred thousand Jews from the Arab countries.

In the 1953-1963 period "Sherut Mossad" was headed by Isar Garel and in the 1963-1968 period — by General Amit. He was succeeded by General Eva Zamir, former

military attache of Israel in London, who also took over as Chairman of the Central Coordination Committee. His political past is a bit shady. In Palestine the British police arrested him for contraband trade and shipment of weapons. However, he apparently, managed to reach an understanding with the colonial British police, for he was not only released, but was even invited later to study in England. In 1954 Zamir completed the British War College and in 1956 with London's agreement he was appointed Israel's military attache in Great Britain. On instructions of Israel's war office Zamir was charged with the purchase of weapons in England, a responsible task indeed. Zamir has retained broad connections in England to this day.

Among the intelligence services of Israel an important place is occupied by military intelligence — AMAN (short for "Agaf Modiin" — intelligence bureau). AMAN or, as it is sometimes referred to "Sherut Modiin" (Military Intelligence Department), directs the intelligence activities of Israel's work in the military units and formations of foreign states, prepares for and executes "special" operations, collects information on the military and economic potential of the Arab countries, the combat readiness of their armed forces, etc. Special attention is attached to undermining their military and economic potential before the outbreak of hostilities.

## DAYAN— OLD BRITISH SPY

Moshe Dayan has made no small contribution to the development of military intelligence. In addition to archaeology, espionage is his hobby. Moshe Dayan started his career of spy at the age of twenty in the Haganah under the guidance of the British intelligence officer Winchlight. In 1941

the future "hawk" spent some time in Syria where he collected invaluable information which enabled the British Command to conduct a successful offensive of their forces in Syrian territory. In the middle of 1970 several Western papers published a curious document which fell into the hands of the journalists from the dossiers of American military intelligence. It was obvious from the document that immediately after the second world war Moshe Dayan was recruited by British intelligence and was employed as a British secret agent. Just like Zamir, Dayan was arrested by the British authorities in Palestine. But later he was released and turned into "London's friend."

According to an Israeli weekly — *Haolam Hazeh* — US intelligence attempted to recruit Moshe Dayan as a CIA agent. And although Moshe Dayan denied the evidence published by *Haolam Hazeh* it is a fact that in Israel American intelligence feels at home.

AMAN has its own press and information service on which foreign journalists accredited in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem are dependent. In this connection AMAN is responsible for censorship on matters bearing on the military field. Since 1956 the numerical strength and the role played by AMAN have increased. AMAN is now more important than "Sherut Mossad."

## MASTER AS MISINFORMATION

The second deputy of the AMAN chief is Colonel Arie Shalev. His province is misinformation. In fact it was he that prepared Moshe Dayan's press conference on June 3, 1967. It was then that forty-eight hours before Israel's attack on the United Arab Republic Moshe Dayan said that

Israel had no intention of resorting to arms and that constructive steps had been taken along diplomatic channels towards a settlement of the crisis in the Middle East. It is worth noting that the press conference was held after Tel Aviv had taken a decision on attacking the United Arab Republic.

works in close cooperation with the army in the territories and Israel's justice police.

SHABAK fights against the intelligence services of foreign countries. It also tries to recruit foreigners who come to Israel as tourists, members of scientific, cultural and technological organisations, etc.

Approved For Release 2000/05/30 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000600060001-2

Secret delivery of weapons to Israel is also a function of AMAN. AMAN's resident agents have established themselves practically in the capitals of all the NATO member countries. Their sphere of interest is latest weapons and laying of secret "channels" for quick transportation of these weapons to the Middle East. The men of AMAN are particularly active in the Benilux countries. They have become a transshipping point for different military goods from Europe to Israel.

The third important intelligence service of Israel is "Shetrut Bitahon Klali," "Shin Beyt" (General Security Service) or SHABAK as it is commonly known. Quite often "Shin Beyt" is regarded as all the intelligence services of Israel and international Zionism taken together. This is not so actually. SHABAK is equivalent to the US Federal Bureau of investigation.

SHABAK is subdivided into four main divisions; counter-intelligence service for the Arab countries; counterintelligence service for the East European countries; the service covering Israeli Arabs; and the "anti-terrorist" service which

Finally, the Ministry for Immigration conducts intelligence work on a vast scale, with respect to appropriations it is second on the list after Dayan's office. Besides, it is closely connected with the US State Department, the US Central Intelligence Agency and the intelligence services of the NATO member countries.

The staff of Israeli intelligence is relatively small. But its efforts are supported by a large number of agents in the Zionist organisations of the United States, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Holland and many other countries. These specifics characterising the work of Israeli intelligence are in full conformity with the "theoretical foundations" of Zionism.

## Pentagon leak said to disclose joint U.S.-Israel invasion plan

V. Kassis and L. Koryavin

BEIRUT, Sept. 9— The report that "top secret American documents concerning the US stand on the Middle East events disappeared under mysterious circumstances" continues to be discussed in the Arab capitals. The press, as before, associates the recent visit to Israel by CIA director Richard Helms with his intention to investigate how the Pentagon, CIA and State Department papers on the Middle East disappeared, and cites additional data on their character. Observers stress that the secret papers contained plans for giving direct support to the Israeli extremists. Information on the papers has been appearing in both Arab newspapers and Israeli sources.

The Beirut newspaper al-Moharrer has reported that there was a mention of secret US documents on the Middle East in US sources as early as the late sixties. Thus, the specialized magazine The Army, in its April, 1968 issue, published an article by William Bisher who, in particular, wrote that US State Department official Julius Holmes was in charge of the preparation of a multi-volume document concerning various aspects of US Middle East policy. The contents of this document were based on reports from US embassies, military attaches and special services. It included a wide range of questions — from military to financial.

The newspaper al-Moharrer further writes that among the documents that have disappeared are the papers prepared by the so-called Rand Corporation engaged in strategic studies for the US Air Force, and documents of the "Energy for the Future" Society. All in all, these papers make up ten reports on problems concerning the Middle East developments. The Ford firm financed the drawing-up of the documents.

Mention is also made of Professor Sidney Alexander who was involved in preparing materials on the Middle East for the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The

same institute where worked Professor Ellsberg whose name has gained much publicity following the publication of secret Pentagon papers on Indochina.

The disappearance of yet another document — a special Pentagon report on the Middle East — is mentioned in a supplement to the Israeli newspaper Haaretz. This document included a strategic assessment of the Middle East situation and an analysis of the "special activities" of the US Sixth Fleet and its cooperation with the US Seventh Fleet in case of "a definite emergency."

Secret US-Israeli plans

A number of observers point out that the vanished documents may also contain the "secret plan of Washington and Tel Aviv on a concerted military action against the Arab states" which US imperialism and its Tel Aviv henchmen intended to carry out at the end of last year, at the moment of the abrupt sharpening of the crisis in Jordan. Under this plan the Israeli military should have invaded Syria while US marines supported by the U.S. Sixth Fleet should have entered Jordan. According to the data of the New York Times, involved in the elaboration of this tactical operation were Admiral Moorer, the chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, State Secretary Rogers, his assistant Sisco, and CIA Chief Helms. On the Israeli side, Israel's Ambassador to the US General Rabin and his assistant Argov took part. This group received the code name "Wasag" meaning the "Washington specialized action group." Its chairman was President's Nixon's special assistant for national security affairs, Henry Kissinger.

In relation to the reports about the "disappearance of secret US documents on the Middle East," "One may recall a recent statement of President Nixon's chief domestic adviser John Ehrlichman about the intention of the President to "make public" some documents that are of "historical significance." Mentioned among them is a document concerning "US involvement in the Korean war," "the invasion of Lebanon in 1958," etc.

Local observers, commenting on this report that appeared a few days ago in the American newspaper International Herald Tribune, (Paris) single out a number of moments. First, the actions behind these documents yet again reveal the aggressive essence of US imperialism which over the last two decades has committed many acts of aggression in various continents. Second, the observers ask a just question: is Washington's talk of "making public" a number of documents just an attempt to reduce the harm done to the US prestige by the publication of Pentagon papers on Indochina, and a desire in some measure to prevent a relay-race of exposures of the disgraceful policy of US imperialism, including its Middle East policy?

It is naive to assume, the observers sum up, that Washington would not remove all the secret information from these documents and would not try to present them in a light favourable to it.

But, whatever manipulations Washington may resort to, its administration will not manage to whitewash the deeds of US imperialism.

## CIA Boss in Israel

AT THE end of June CIA director Richard M. Helms, President Nixon's chief adviser on matters of intelligence, made a trip to Israel. At first the visit was kept secret. But, on his third day in Tel Aviv, news of his talks with Premier Golda Meir, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban leaked into the American press. Another Washington secret became public knowledge.

True, it was only the fact of the visit that ceased to be a secret. As regards its actual purpose, and the subject of Helms' talks with the Israeli "Hawks," the Western press could only hazard some guesses. Most observers, however, agreed that one of the principal aims of the visit was to co-ordinate the subversive anti-Arab activities of the Israeli secret service with the U.S. Middle East plans.

It is not so very difficult to arrive at such a conclusion. As a result of the exposures made in the last few years it has become generally known that there is probably no imperialist secret service that co-operates more closely with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency than the Israeli. But that is not all. It is also widely known that relations between the CIA bosses and their counterparts in the Israeli secret service can in no way be characterized as relations between equals. The CIA subsidizes many of the Israeli spy operations. And he who pays the piper calls the tune: on CIA instructions, the Israeli secret service collects information of interest to Washington and organizes subversive operations in the Arab world and Africa, in the socialist countries and even in the capitalist West, where Tel Aviv has very many agents (in France and Italy, for instance). That is why many observers regard the Israeli secret service as a sort of giant agency of the CIA, its branch. In which case Helms' visit to Israel might be seen as more of an inspection tour than anything else. It was not for nothing that he was accompanied by twelve advisers whose job was to study on the spot various aspects of the activity of Israel's secret service.

Helms is known to be a specialist in espionage and subversion, particularly against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He was one of those who organized the building of a spy tunnel from the American sector of Berlin to the G.D.R. in 1956 and the flights of U-2 spy planes which continued until 1960, when Francis Powers was shot down over Soviet territory. For a long time he headed the CIA "black" propaganda department which draws up plans for ideological subversion against the socialist community. All this has given observers plenty of food for thought in connection with Helms' mission to Israel. Many believed that it was undertaken with the view to elaborating new methods of subversion which in Washington's view should serve to neutralize the effect the treaty between the Soviet Union and the U.A.R. may have on the normalization of the situation in the Middle East.

CIA 44-02-60-2



## CIA Boss in Israel

AT THE end of June CIA director Richard M. Helms, President Nixon's chief adviser on matters of intelligence, made a trip to Israel. At first the visit was kept secret. But, on his third day in Tel Aviv, news of his talks with Premier Golda Meir, Defence Minister Moshe Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban leaked into the American press. Another Washington secret became public knowledge.

True, it was only the fact of the visit that ceased to be a secret. As regards its actual purpose, and the subject of Helms' talks with the Israeli "Hawks," the Western press could only hazard some guesses. Most observers, however, agreed that one of the principal aims of the visit was to co-ordinate the subversive anti-Arab activities of the Israeli secret service with the U.S. Middle East plans.

It is not so very difficult to arrive at such a conclusion. As a result of the exposures made in the last few years it has become generally known that there is probably no imperialist secret service that co-operates more closely with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency than the Israeli. But that is not all. It is also widely known that relations between the CIA bosses and their counterparts in the Israeli secret service can in no way be characterized as relations between equals. The CIA subsidizes many of the Israeli spy operations. And he who pays the piper calls the tune: on CIA instructions, the Israeli secret service collects information of interest to Washington and organizes subversive operations in the Arab world and Africa, in the socialist countries and even in the capitalist West, where Tel Aviv has very many agents (in France and Italy, for instance). That is why many observers regard the Israeli secret service as a sort of giant agency of the CIA, its branch. In which case Helms' visit to Israel might be seen as more of an inspection tour than anything else. It was not for nothing that he was accompanied by twelve advisers whose job was to study on the spot various aspects of the activity of Israel's secret service.

Helms is known to be a specialist in espionage and subversion, particularly against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He was one of those who organized the building of a spy tunnel from the American sector of Berlin to the G.D.R. in 1956 and the flights of U-2 spy planes which continued until 1960, when Francis Powers was shot down over Soviet territory. For a long time he headed the CIA "black" propaganda department which draws up plans for ideological subversion against the socialist community. All this has given observers plenty of food for thought in connection with Helms' mission to Israel. Many believed that it was undertaken with the view to elaborating new methods of subversion which in Washington's view should serve to neutralize the effect the treaty between the Soviet Union and the U.A.R. may have on the normalization of the situation in the Middle East.

STATINTL

LAP 1 9 1977

Approved For Release 2000/05/30 : CIA-RDP80-01

STATINTL

139,739

446,00

# Russians Try To Discredit

STATINTL

## Americans Soviet KGB Wages Campaign Of Slander

### Against U.S. Leaders

Second in a Series

By L. EDGAR PRINA

Military Affairs Editor

Copy News Service

WASHINGTON — A prime job of the Soviet secret police (KGB), assigned it by the powerful Central Committee of the Communist party, is to discredit individuals, organizations and governments regarded as inimical to the interests of the U.S.S.R.

Acting through its Department of "Dezinformatsiya" (disinformation), the KGB has used fraudulent stories, forgery, deception, false rumors and propaganda in efforts to damage the reputations and effectiveness of Richard M. Nixon, Henry A. Kissinger, Sargent Shriver, Nelson A. Rockefeller, J. Edgar Hoover, John Foster Dulles, William P. Rogers and many other American leaders.

It has employed the same immoral tools in an unrelenting campaign of slander against such U.S. government organizations as the Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Peace Corps.

#### OTHER TARGETS

Although the United States is "Enemy No. 1" to the Kremlin, the KGB has other objectives as well. It aims to lull the West and divide it.

How do you drive a wedge between the United States and its allies? If the U.S.S.R. is viewed as stable, strong and aggressive in its pursuit of foreign policies, the West is encouraged to remain united.

On the other hand, if the West can be made to believe the Communist superpower is riven with domestic problems, is chastened by the "threat" of Red China and is seeking a genuine détente

then the allies are inclined to lower their guard.

#### COMMON THEMES

Accordingly, among the standard Soviet disinformation themes are these:

1. The U.S.S.R. has severe internal troubles; there is, potentially, at least, a viable domestic opposition to the Communist regime; the Soviet-Chinese split is going to lead to war.

2. The KGB is dull, plodding and ineffective.

3. The United States treats its allies with arrogance and contempt.

In the last four or five years, particularly since the Arab-Israeli war of June, 1967, the Soviet disinformation effort has focused heavy attention on the Middle East.

If one were to pick a prime target in the Middle East for the Department of Disinformation (or Department D, as it also is known), the name of Lt. Gen. Moshe Dayan likely would head the list. The popular Israeli defense minister, a tough-talking hawk, military hero and possible future prime minister, is the kind of leader who could rally a nation in time of war.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the general recently was the intended victim of a typical Soviet-type, fraudulent-document libel.

Known to U.S. officials as the "Denholm Forgeries, Part II," the document was armed with a multiple warhead. It sought to discredit Dayan and British and American intelligence agencies and show Western collusions with Israel. The unusual aspect of the case was that the forgery surfaced in Israel.

#### PHOTO COPY

The document was a photostatic copy of an alleged secret dispatch to the U.S. Army attache in Tel Aviv from Col. Charles J. Denholm, chief of the collection division, office of the assistant chief of staff for Army Intelligence in Washington.

Denholm, who looks like he might be a teacher, now is a major general serving as commander of the Army Security Agency in Washington.

Dated May 25, 1959, the forged paper said, in part:

"In connection with your inquiries concerning Maj.

Gen. Moshe Dayan, we have consulted CIA authorities. They informed us that Dayan was well known to their British colleagues since he was involved in some delicate operations they conducted in the Middle East. SIS (British Intelligence Service) approached Dayan in 1941 while he was in a British prison and obtained his release before his sentence expired.

"The CIA considers that acceptable provisions for joint contact with Dayan could be worked out with SIS in accordance with previous practice. CIA will instruct its officer in Tel Aviv, Mr. W. Lockling, on the matter and he will get in touch with you. You must maintain close liaison with him as mediator."

Here, one is supposed to conclude, is a lackey of the old imperialists (British) being passed on to the new imperialists (Americans).

Certainly, one of the purposes of the disinformation fraud was to involve the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the British Intelligence Service in alleged attempts to recruit Dayan as an agent. Another purpose was to diminish the prestige and influence of Dayan, a hard-liner against the Soviet Union's intrigue in the Middle East and its Arab clients, and perhaps force him out of his defense minister's post.

#### CONCEDES POSSIBILITY

A slightly off-focus photostat of the phony document was published by the leftwing sex-and-scandal weekly, Haolam Hazeh, Nov. 10, 1970, in Tel Aviv. Uri Avneri, its editor, is a member of the Knesset (parliament) and a bitter political opponent of Dayan.

According to Avneri, he received the photostat in the mail a year earlier from an anonymous sender in Paris. He said the postmark indicated it came from a section of the French capital in which a number of foreign embassies are located.

In an article accompanying the published document, Avneri conceded that "I assumed, a priori, that there was a reasonable possibility of its being a forgery by a foreign espionage service, such as Soviet intelligence."

However, he said he decided to publish it after Dayan refused to discuss with him, off the record, the question of war and peace, and after a British newspaper correspondent learned of its existence.

The timing of publication suggested another explanation. It came shortly before the Israeli Labor party elections. Dayan was reported to be locked in a bitter fight with Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon for the party leadership. Each would like to succeed Golda Meir as prime minister.

The publication was not calculated to advance Dayan's political aspirations.

#### DISCREPANCIES CITED

A study of the photostat indicates the form is a correct copy of a Department of the Army letterhead. The content raises suspicions, but the signature makes the forgery plain. The use of "SIS" as the designation of British intelligence is strange because the service has been known since World War II.

Approved For Release 2000/05/30 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000600060001-2

continued

This is just another attempt to weaken the bill and strengthen the hand of those who would defraud consumers. We do not need any more studies to tell us what we already know—that this bill is something we have needed for a long while. It is time we put the consumer on an even plane with the businessman and end his second-class citizenship in the marketplace.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND THE ARABS

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, since the early 1960's there has been growing public concern regarding informal, non-congressionally approved commitments between our country and various foreign governments. The initial concern grew out of our involvement in Southeast Asia and has, since 1967, begun to focus on our commitments to the countries in the Middle East. Of particular note has been our special relationship with Israel. During the summer of 1970 two speeches were delivered on the Senate floor which in part dealt with this relationship and its implications. On February 12, 1971, David G. Nes, recently retired from the Career Foreign Service with the personal rank of Minister after 26 years of military and diplomatic service, delivered a speech at the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco. In his address Mr. Nes examines U.S. policy in the Middle East, comparing our behavior with Israel and the Arab countries. Although one may possibly disagree with his suggested solution to the dilemma we face his analysis I find most perceptive and relevant to the decisions we will be making in this area. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the address by Mr. David Nes be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OUR RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL AND THE ARABS—  
ADDRESS BY DAVID G. NES, THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 12, 1971

It is, indeed, a unique experience for me to talk to an audience already so extensively informed on the Middle East. In November, the Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, set forth most eloquently the views and position of his country. Last Friday, I understand that you heard from Dr. Fayez Sayegh how many Arabs and, in particular, the Palestinians, view their conflict with Israel and the policies of our country.

The responsibility would seem to fall to me, therefore, to speak as a concerned American, with no commitment—emotional or otherwise—to any country other than our own, nor to any cause other than finding some way to avoid our military involvement in the Middle East hostilities, an eventuality of far more consequence than Vietnam.

As a prelude to the policy recommendations I have in mind, I think that all of us should be fully aware of our relations with Israel and the Arabs in recent history—that is, since World War I.

For the past fifty years, U.S. relations with the Middle East have reflected a national commitment to the proposition that the Jewish people constitute by race and religion, a unique national group entitled to an identity and a sovereign political state of their own.

In 1918, President Wilson first lent concrete U.S. adherence to this thesis by ap-

proving the Balfour Declaration through which the British Government pledged its support to the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. A joint Congressional Resolution confirmed this decision in 1922.

Following the transfer of the seat of World Zionist activities from London to New York in the wake of the Biltmore Conference of 1942, the U.S. assumed leadership in promoting the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine. Concrete diplomatic action at the newly-formed United Nations resulted in the November 1947 Palestine Partition Resolution. And, as we know, the U.S. was the first country to recognize Israel's independence in May of the following year.

In addition to our interest in the new Jewish State, the immediate post-World War II period created new U.S. preoccupations with the area stemming from our involvement in the economic recovery and defense of Western Europe. To assure the former, European access to Middle East oil on favorable terms and to free transit of the area by air and through the Suez Canal, were deemed essential. In turn, NATO Defense concepts required a strong shield in the Northern Tier countries of Greece, Turkey, and Iran backed up by a favorable Western political and military position in the Eastern Mediterranean and North African littoral. Good relations with the Arab countries in this area were thought necessary to achieve these European economic and defense objectives.

Thus, for the period, roughly 1943-1967, we were faced with the dilemma of fulfilling our commitment to the security and economic welfare of Israel on the one hand, and yet of seeking constructive relations with the Arabs on the other. As the Arab-Israel conflict persisted through the years, intensified as a result of the 1953 Suez War, and reached a new climax in June 1967, our efforts to maintain any sort of position in the Arab World bore less and less fruit. For, to deal constructively with the Arabs, we would have had to deal sympathetically with their primary interests: unity, defense against Israel, justice for the Palestinians, social and economic progress—all objectives whose achievement would threaten Israel. Our attempts to compromise by concentrating on the more traditional monarchies—Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Libya—only further weakened our position with the more progressive regimes. Today, normal relations in the area are limited to Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Kuwait; while with six countries representing 80% of the total Arab population, we have no official relations at all.

Meanwhile, during the past 22 years, our very "special relationship" with Israel has prospered.

When President Truman in October 1943 said, "We are pledged to a State of Israel large enough, free enough and strong enough to make its people self-supporting and secure," the stage was set for the gradual establishment of an association between the U.S. and another country unique in our history. Today, that association is far closer in all areas—economic assistance, defense, intelligence exchange, common citizenship, and mutual diplomatic support than enjoyed, for example, between the U.S. and Great Britain. Unique also is Israel's almost total immunity from criticism in this country—a situation hardly paralleled by any of our European or Asian allies, many of whose faults and frailties are daily aired in our communications media and by our legislative representatives. Perhaps as James Reston of the New York Times suggested a short while ago, "... you can put it down as a general rule that any criticism of Israel's policies, will be attacked as anti-Semitism." On the other hand, we have Israel's image presented, to use as a small, democratic courageous little country struggling to survive in a sea of uncivilized, blood-thirsty, pro-Communist Arabs, representing—rightly or wrongly—the view of

most Americans! A new, very impressive color documentary film on "Israel and the Bible," sponsored by Billy Graham and to be shown in 1200 Christian churches throughout the U.S. each month, will support this image.

In dollars and cents, our assistance to Israel through the years, both governmental and private, has been prodigious. During the twenty-year period between 1943-1968, U.S. Government economic aid totalled \$1.1 billion, while dollar transfers from private sources amounted to \$2.5 billion, a total of \$3.6 billion, or \$1400 per capita on a current population of 2.5 million. This greatly exceeds on a per capita basis, our assistance to any ally and compares to \$35 per capita to the peoples of thirteen neighboring countries. Since 1968, our assistance to Israel has greatly increased. Dollar transfers in 1970 reached \$800 million and in 1971, will approximate \$1.5 billion including Government assistance more than double per capita that granted our own 50 states under current "Revenue Sharing" proposals.

Until 1967, we assured Israel a continuing supply of modern military equipment indirectly through West Germany and France and thus were able to avoid Arab hostility on this score. However, with the conclusion of German "reparations" and DeGaulle's change in Middle East policy, we have—since 1967—become the exclusive purveyor of arms to Israel. Of greater significance is the fact that qualitatively, we have provided aircraft, missiles, and electronic systems of greater sophistication and greater strike capability than those furnished our NATO and SEATO allies. For example, Greece, Turkey, and Iran—which form the Northern Tier defense line against the Soviet Union—have not yet received our Phantom aircraft. A few months ago, the House of Representatives passed an amendment to the Defense Procurement Bill giving the President "open-ended" authority to transfer military equipment to Israel without total cost limitation. As former House Speaker McCormack remarked, "... I have never seen in my 42 years as a member of this body, language of this kind..." The Senate on December 15, by a 60 to 20 vote, killed the Williams' Amendment to the Defense Appropriations Bill which would have restricted the President from sending U.S. troops into Israel without Congressional permission. Many who supported similar limitations with regard to Cambodia in the Cooper-Church Amendment, opposed the Israel restriction.

Significant also has been Washington's reaction to the Soviet establishment of an anti-aircraft missile defense system in Egypt begun before and apparently completed after the "cease-fire" arrangements undertaken at Secretary of State Rogers' initiative last summer. Concern has greatly exceeded that generated by reports of offensive ground-to-ground Soviet missiles and a nuclear submarine base in Cuba in defiance of the 1961 Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding.

In the area of nuclear weaponry, the U.S. has also pursued an exceptional position vis-a-vis Israel. During the years when we were pressing over one hundred nations in the world community with whatever diplomatic, economic, and military leverage we might have to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Israel alone was exempted from strong representations. (In fact, it appeared that we may even have encouraged Israel to refrain from assuming the obligations set forth in this international undertaking.) The nuclear reactors at Dimona and Nahal Sorek are reported for several years to have been producing plutonium sufficient for ten 25-kiloton bombs a year. The widely-read "Nuclear War and Nuclear Peace" recently published by the former head of Israeli Army Intelligence, General Y. Harakabi, is the current authority on the use of nuclear weapons in the Middle East conflict. In contrast to our intense opposition to France's

## Middle East: A Secret Rendezvous

DUSK had just descended on the flat, lonely Arava wilderness north of Elath when the two convoys of cars approached each other at a border point where Israel and Jordan meet. Prearranged signals were flashed, and the convoy from Jordan sped into Israel. Some of the Jordanians joined the Israeli convoy, which moved to a secluded spot. For 90 minutes, Jordan's King Hussein and Israel's Deputy Premier Yigal Allon carried on an undisturbed conversation in an air-conditioned car. Israeli security men maintained a lookout, and Israeli army units near by went on the alert, without being told why.

The meeting was the latest of ten or so that have been held since September 1968, when Hussein met Allon and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban in London. The King has conferred at least once during that period with Israel's Premier Golda Meir.

**Stronger Throne.** During the parley, Hussein and Allon conversed in Arabic and English. The opening topic was peace. In the past few weeks, Israel has held a cursory discussion with United Nations Mediator Gunnar Jarring. Allon asked the King whether Jordan might be interested in carrying on peace talks with Israel, either through Jarring or directly. Hussein acknowledged that conditions have changed since the death of Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, and that his throne is stronger as a result of Jordan's civil war. But he held that the time was not ripe for unilateral discussions. Even so, one result of the border meeting is that broader negotiations with representatives of other Arab states can be expected to follow.

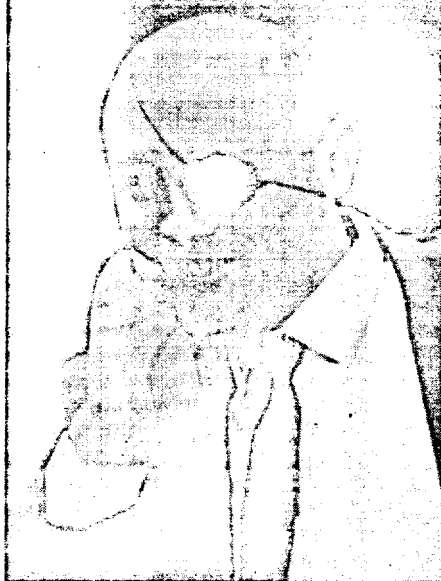
Turning to the question of the guerrillas, the two leaders agreed that the fedayeen were a nuisance to both coun-

tries and that coordination was necessary to neutralize them. The King received promises of Israeli help.

Hussein and Allon also agreed to expand economic relations. At the same time, however, Hussein protested that Mrs. Meir was undercutting him by observing during her latest U.S. visit that Palestinian statehood was only a question of redrawing Jordan's boundaries. The King was prepared to grant Palestinian autonomy of a sort, he said, but under his rule, and not as the nucleus of an independent Palestinian state.

**Seeking the Mantle.** On that note of amiability the meeting ended. Both sides kept the discussion secret, but Israel was particularly sensitive. Mrs. Meir's government has publicly insisted that it will not talk with the U.N.'s Jarring until Egypt removes its newly emplaced Soviet-built missiles from the Suez Canal Zone. Israel's Cabinet was startled, therefore, when an opposition member said in the Knesset last week that he had heard about the Hussein-Allon talks and demanded to know why Israel's parliament had not been briefed on them. His question was erased from parliamentary records, and censors refused to let newsmen report it.

There was speculation that the question had been planted by supporters of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. With key Labor Party elections set for mid-December, Dayan is locked in an increasingly bitter battle with Allon, Eban and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, the party's kingmaker, over who should be designated heir apparent to Mrs. Meir. 72. Dayan wants the mantle; so does Allon, an Oxford-educated Kibbutznik who was a military hero (in the 1948 War of Independence) before he shifted from the army to politics.



DEFENSE MINISTER DAYAN  
Cross words over the Premier's phone.

To make himself more acceptable to party moderates and to demonstrate independence, Dayan is striving to change his hawkish image. In recent months, for example, he has proposed that both Israel and Egypt pull back 13 miles from their Suez Canal fortifications so that the canal can be reopened. Two weeks ago, at a Labor Party meeting in Haifa, Dayan also suggested that Israel reopen the Jarring talks in earnest. To end the Arab conflict, he said, "we must plunge into some very cold water, because we are not interested in continuing the war."

Furious, Mrs. Meir telephoned Dayan and reminded him that her government was still publicly opposed to talks because of Egyptian and Soviet missile movements near Suez, and that the U.S. was increasing its arms shipments to Israel to counterbalance those movements. In fact, both the U.S. and Israel have quietly decided that "rectification," or rollback, of the missiles is a dead issue. Even so, when Dayan told Golda that he had been misquoted, the Premier hung up on him.

After that conversation, articles critical of Dayan began to appear in major Israeli newspapers last week. They were almost certainly inspired by anti-Dayan leaders of the Labor Party. Dayan's enemies are not all congregated in the Labor hierarchy. Earlier, the magazine *Ha'olam Hazeh* (This World) had published a highly suspicious story claiming to document an attempt to recruit the Defense Minister into the CIA in 1959, when he was a private citizen. The magazine reproduced a letter, purported to be from the Pentagon to a U.S. military attaché in Tel Aviv, which ordered him to arrange Dayan's enlistment with the local CIA station chief. In the other story, which took laudatory note of Allon's "heavy work schedule."



SAN ANTONIO, TEX.  
NEWS

NOV 19 1970

E - 61,290

## CIA Dayan tip traced to Paris

By JAY BUSHENSKY

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS SERVICE

TEL AVIV—A document tipping Moshe Dayan as a potential CIA contact was traced Wednesday to the fashionable embassy quarter of Paris.

In his latest disclosure with regard to what has become a sensational though questionable affair, left-wing editor Uri Avneri has published a copy of a letter written in French, which he said was attached to the document in question.

This, according to Avneri, intimates that diplomatic circles in the French capital were interested in publicizing the "Dayan document" to further their political objective in the Middle East.

"If the document was sent by an intelligence service," Avneri writes in a two-page spread in the current issue of his sex-scandal weekly Hadosim Hatzeh, "as it can be assumed, then the phrasing (of the accompanying letter) was a deliberate deception."

He was referring to the French letter's informal text, which he said was intended "to give the impression that the senders were private individuals."

Dated Oct. 24, 1969, the letter says:

"A reliable person gave us a long time ago a photograph of a secret document which, at that time made us doubt its veracity. But . . . (the following three typewritten lines are blacked out.)

(Avneri later explained that

he deleted the three lines "because they were libelous.")

The letter goes on to say that the document is being sent to Avneri because "you can use it best." The original "Dayan document" was dated May 27, 1959. It purported to be instructions to a CIA representative in Israel suggesting Dayan as a "contact."

No return address was given on the envelope of the French letter, Avneri said, but he noted that its postmark indicated it was mailed in the area where diplomatic offices are located.

He speculates that since the letter could not have reached him in time to be publicized before Israel's national election, which was held on Oct. 23, 1959, its senders may have hoped to influence the choice of ministers in the new Israeli cabinet.

Presumably, by suggesting that the CIA was interested in Dayan the aim was to hurt his chances of retaining his post of defense minister.

Avneri rejects as without foundation speculation that his magazine came up with the story as part of a campaign of character assassination by Dayan's foes in the Israeli Labor Party, especially Deputy Premier Yigal Allon.

Meanwhile information from circles close to Dayan has it that American experts on espionage currently in Israel learned the document "an obvious fake," saying that neither the form nor the text adhere to official style.

SUNBURY, PA.

ITEM

NOV 14 1970

E - 22,985

IT SAYS HERE that the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) attempted in 1959 to enlist Moshe Dayan as one of its operators. A letter relating to the matter has been published by a left-wing Tel Aviv weekly magazine — and has been roundly denied and denounced by Mr. Dayan, whose role as defense minister of Israel was dramatically demonstrated in the four-day war of June, 1967. The utter rout of the Arab legions in that venture of destruction is one of the brightest pages of recent history as it relates to dealing with aggression.

Many Americans have given voice to the thought that with Moshe Dayan as secretary of defense in the cabinet of Lyndon Johnson, the Vietnam involvement would have been ended in quick order. And that sentiment has not diminished in the intervening years.

If the CIA did not cast its eyes toward Dayan for a truly significant role in the floundering effort for peace it is guilty of a serious oversight.

NOV 13 1978

# Dayan-CIA story a 'hoax' to U.S., a 'plot' to Israel

By Jay Bushinsky  
Daily News Foreign Service

TEL AVIV — Was Moshe Dayan ever approached by the CIA as a possible contact man in Israel?

According to a supposedly "secret" letter sent from a Pentagon official to the U.S. Army attache here the answer is "yes."

But in the political storm that swirled up after disclosure of the purported document in an Israeli weekly magazine that specializes in political scandal, the affair has been labeled "a hoax" in Washington and "a plot" in Tel Aviv.

The question now is who, if anyone, would have been interested in forging a letter that would cast grave aspersions on Israel's politically influential minister of defense at this particular time.

THE ANSWER one gets from qualified sources close to Dayan here range from "the Russians" to "Yigal Allon" — Israel's deputy prime minister and Dayan's arch-rival for the succession to Prime Minister Golda Meir.

The letter, dated May 27, 1969, was addressed to the "U.S. Army Attache, American Embassy, Tel Aviv, Israel," and signed "Charles J. Denholm, Colonel, GS, Chief Collection Division."

A facsimile of it first appeared in the weekly Haolam Hazeh, as part of a story by its editor, Uri Avneri. The editor, who doubles as a member in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, is one of Dayan's bitterest political enemies.

AVNERI gave no indication as to how the letter came into

his possession. He says he had been holding it for the past year, but refrained from publishing it pending a meeting with Dayan.

"Regretably," Avneri wrote, "Minister Dayan refused to see us and thus the matter could not be clarified."

Avneri said a "surprising development" prompted publication this week.

Israel's Atty. Gen. Meir Shamgar got wind of the letter and asked that Avneri and fellow members of his tiny leftwing political party show it to him, Avneri said, so he complied by showing it to his magazine's estimated 10,000 readers at the same time.

BUT WHAT is the story behind the story?

According to a British foreign correspondent, Robin Stafford of London's Daily Express, Avneri offered to sell the letter to him for publication in his newspaper several months ago. The asking price was \$2,880, according to Stafford.

Avneri denied this, but Stafford's version of what transpired, which appeared in Thursday's Express, says one of Avneri's reporters told him about the letter. Stafford says he then approached Avneri, but the Express turned down the chance to buy it.

Soon afterward, though, seeing Dayan at a local restaur-

ant, Stafford says he stepped past the defense minister's bodyguards and told Dayan of his talk with Avneri.

This may have prompted Dayan to ask the attorney general to start an investigation, whereupon Avneri was asked to produce the letter, according to Stafford.

THROUGHOUT the excitement over the letter U.S. Embassy officials here have maintained total silence. Dayan also stayed out of the picture.

But the English-language Jerusalem Post, whose political reporter sympathizes with

Dayan's views, noted that the same issue of Haolam Hazeh that ran the letter also carried a piece about Deputy Premier Allon's "heavy work schedule."

"Some political observers," the reporter wrote, "were speculating whether the timing of the publication had anything to do with the Haolam Hazeh link with Dayan's opponents in the Labor Party now that elections are set for next month."

It all may boil down to attempted character assassination at a time when the political stakes in Israel and in the Middle East as a whole are especially high.

E - 393,191

STATINTL

NOV 12 1970

## Israel is stirred by report CIA attempted to hire Dayan

By ROBIN STAFFORD  
Press-London Express  
Writer

ROME — A major political storm blew up in Israel yesterday over publication of a letter purporting to instruct an American Embassy official in Tel Aviv to recruit Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan into the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).



DAYAN

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

A photograph of the letter was published in the left-wing Israeli weekly magazine Haolam Hazeh. It was written by its editor, Uri Averni — who attempted to sell it to me several months ago for \$2800.

Averni, a member of the Israeli Parliament and a bitter political foe of Dayan, himself admitted the document could be a forgery intended to smear Dayan.

And Dayan, in a private interview with me, has said: "Any suggestion that the CIA has ever tried to recruit me is sheer stuff and nonsense."

Averni says the photostat of the letter was dropped through his mail slot about a year ago.

The letter as published is headed "Secret—Headquarters Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence."

It is dated May 27, 1959, and is addressed "U.S. Army Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Tel Aviv, Israel."

The letter says Dayan was known by the CIA to have worked for British intelligence in the Middle East during World War II.

It then adds, "The CIA considers that acceptable provisions for joint contact with Dayan could be worked out with SIS (British intelligence) in accordance with previous practice. CIA will instruct its officer in Tel Aviv, Mr. W. Lockling, on the matter and he will get in touch with you. You must maintain close liaison with him as mediator."

The letter was signed "Charles J. Dengolin, Colonel GS, Chief, Collection Division."

The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv would only say yesterday that there was a Lockling working at the embassy at the time the letter was allegedly written, and that "a full report is being sent to Washington."

In May 1959 (the time of the letter) Gen. Dayan was just a private Israeli citizen studying economics at Jerusalem's Hebrew University after retiring from the army. Some American intelligence officers may have thought it a good idea to attempt to recruit a man with invaluable knowledge of the Arabs, the Jews and Middle East warfare.

But Dayan is adamant that "nobody ever approached me."



Approved For Release 2000/05/30 : CIA-RDP80-

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
INQUIRERM - 483,650  
S - 887,627

NOV 12 1970

# Red Israeli Paper Says CIA Tried To Recruit Dayan

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (UPI). — A sensational left-wing Israeli weekly magazine published Wednesday an alleged top secret letter sent to the American Embassy here in 1959 to try to recruit Moshe Dayan into the Central Intelligence Agency.

Haolam Hazeh published a photograph of the letter under the heading, "has American-intelligence tried to recruit Dayan?"

A Dayan aide said the Israeli defense minister had no knowledge of the letter and had never been approached by anyone representing the CIA.

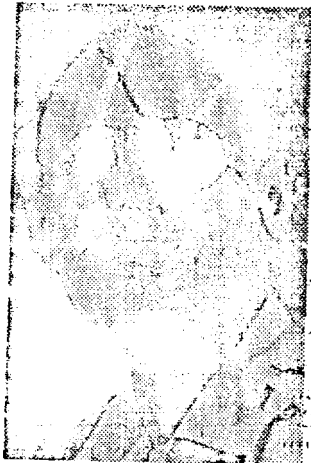
The afternoon newspaper Maariv quoted Dayan himself as saying, "I have no idea if there exists such a letter. Nobody ever approached me. Nobody ever knocked on my door at night and no approaches were ever made. I don't know anything about it and I don't know if it exists."

The story was written by the magazine's editor-in-chief, Uri Avneri, who is also a member of the Israeli Parliament. He represents his own New Left Party.

In it he says the letter came into his possession a year ago but because the matter was so delicate he decided not to publish it.

A short time ago, he said, a British newsman approached him to buy the letter for publication in a British newspaper.

Avneri said he then took the decision to publish the letter Wednesday. Although he did not explain how he obtained the letter in the magazine story, he said privately it arrived in a plain envelope at the Haolam Hazeh offices about a year ago.



MOSHE DAYAN

... 'never approached'

He said it was a photostatic copy and conceded it could be a forgery planted to discredit Dayan.

The letter says Dayan was known by the CIA to have worked for British intelligence in the Middle East during the second world war.

It then adds, "the CIA considers that acceptable provisions for joint contact with Dayan could be worked out with SIS (British Intelligence) in accordance with previous practice. CIA will instruct its officer in Tel Aviv, Mr. W. Lockling, on the matter and he will get in touch with you. You must maintain close liaison with him as mediator."

12 NOV 1970

Approved For Release 2000/05/30 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000600060001-2

STATINTL

**Around the World**

• Haolam Haze, a sensationalist left-wing weekly magazine in Israel, published what it said was a letter sent to the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv in 1959, directing the army attache to help in an effort to recruit Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan for the CIA.

STATINTL

MIAMI, FLA.  
HERALD

M - 375,469

S - 468,167

APR 30 1970

Jack Kofoed Says

## Hope We've Learned Intervention Lesson

Have you noticed familiar landmarks on the road America is traveling?

Washington expresses itself as pleased that a way has been opened for aid to Cambodia. It is obvious now, the State Department says, that the conflict in that country is an invasion, not a civil war. Of course, it's an invasion. Korea and Vietnam were civil wars, but State and Defense practically busted their britches trying to prove otherwise.

Will the trend in Cambodia be the same as in Korea and Vietnam? It could well be, though it's a bad time for wars, this being an election year in America. But if we begin sending arms to Cambodia, we might, as in the past, wind up with combat troops there. The Cambodians have a lousy army, and even giving them arms won't help much. Remember the Six-Day war? The Russians gifted the Arabs the sophisticated weaponry, but they abandoned it and fled. Sen. Mike Mansfield is certain we should give up the hole, misguided Indochina policy, and get the hell out of there. But, I'm beginning to be afraid that State, Defense, CIA, and other hawks might convince the President that it really is the job of American boys to fight Asian wars.

THE RECURRENT fiascos suffered by Israeli spies in the United Arab Republic, Iraq, Syria and Jordan have once again focussed public attention on the subversive activities of Tel Aviv Intelligence. Or, to be more exact, on the secret service of international Zionism, of which Israeli Intelligence is an integral part.

The State of Israel, which came into existence in 1948, is much younger than its intelligence service. The latter was established back in 1937 under the name of Sherut Israel (Israel Service) by the Political Department of the Jewish Agency, the Zionist organization in charge of Jewish immigration to Palestine.

The Zionist leaders pinned their hopes for the establishment of a "national home" in Palestine exclusively on the imperialist powers, above all Great Britain. The catechism of the Zionist movement—"Der Judenstaat" ("The Jewish State"), written at the end of the 19th century by Theodor Herzl—says: "For Europe, we shall create, there in Palestine, an outpost against Asia, we shall be the vanguard of the civilized world against barbarism." A few decades later Chaim Weizmann, leader of the World Zionist Organization and subsequently Israel's first President, sought to win over the colonial politicians in London by saying that "a Jewish Palestine would be a protective wall for Britain, especially in the Suez Canal Zone."

High-flown words went hand in hand with nefarious deeds. Sherut Israel engaged in political espionage and fought against the progressive elements of the Jewish and Arab population of Palestine. Isser Galperin, who was in charge of its Investigation Department and collaborated with the British, became head of the Sherut Bethahon counter-intelligence service (Shin Beth for short) after the establishment of Israel. Important posts in the British Intelligence Service were held by Shiloah, Kollek, Gabrieli and other former and present bigwigs in the Israeli spy network. Foreign Minister Abba Eban was in-it too, and rose to the rank of major.

## The Zionist Secret Service

ARKADY BUTLITSKY

Israel built its secret service round the nucleus formed by members of the Sherut Israel and three clandestine armed groups which had operated in Palestine—Haganah (Self-Defence), Irgun Zvai Leumi (Military National Organization) and Stern (so called after its organizer). The London Sunday Telegraph wrote at the time that many Israelis were shocked to see authoritative government organs placed under the control of fanatics and extremists from the Stern and the Irgun Zvai Leumi. But the Zionist leaders knew what they were doing. Israel's first Premier, David Ben Gurion, who had hobnobbed with high-ranking officials of the British Intelligence Service, promised them that his secret service would co-operate closely with them in the struggle against the national liberation movement in the Arab East. And for this purpose the Stern and the Irgun Zvai Leumi fanatics were eminently suitable.

### Unholy Alliance

After the war, British influence in the Middle East declined while the position of the United States grew stronger. But since the national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle waged by the Arab and other peoples was gaining momentum, U.S. Imperialism turned to the Zionist leaders for help. In the Washington strategists' plans Israel was assigned the job of guarding imperialist interests in the Middle East. It was then, in the early 1950s, that close contact between the American and Israeli secret services was established.

Israel's present intelligence system is a sort of miniature copy of the American. In the United States, the activities of the secret services are directed by the Intelligence Advisory Committee, whose chairman—he concurrently heads the

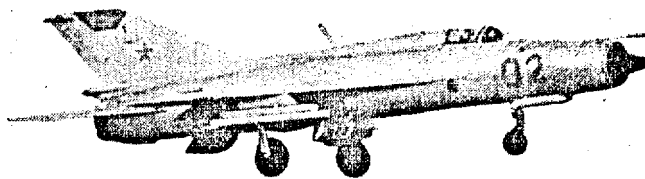
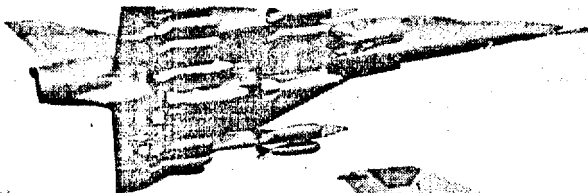
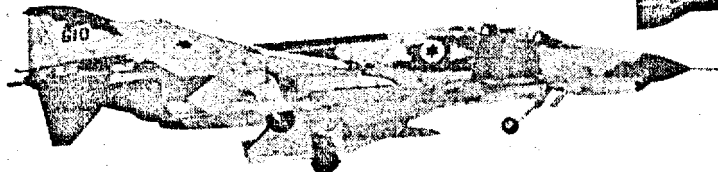
Central Intelligence Agency—is directly subordinated to the President. Israel has a similar co-ordinating committee and its chairman is also in charge of the country's main intelligence organization—the Reshut Mosad (Central Intelligence and Security Agency). There are military and diplomatic secret services both in the United States and in Israel. The Israeli counterpart of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the Shin Beth political police.

The identity of organizational structure makes it easier for the two countries to co-ordinate the activities of their secret services. According to the French magazine Express, Israel's attack on the U.A.R., Syria and Jordan in June 1967 was planned partly on the basis of NATO operational reconnaissance data and even more so on information received directly from the CIA. The assistance of its "senior partners" enabled Tel Aviv Intelligence to supply the Israeli command with information about the Arab countries' armed forces, strategic and tactical plans, and the deployment of their air forces.

The CIA naturally is not interested in flaunting its ties with the Israeli secret service. Nevertheless, information on this score does find its way into the press from time to time. The Lebanese newspaper Al Moharrer, for instance, exposed the CIA's complicity in the Israeli commandos' hit-and-run attack on Beirut Airport in December 1968. Americans working at the airport, the paper said, had access to documents relating to the flights of Lebanese and other Arab air liners and passed on information to a CIA agent enjoying diplomatic status. The fact that the Israelis chose to raid the airport at the time when the largest number of Arab air liners were there was evidence, according to Al Moharrer, of help rendered them by their CIA colleagues.

U.S. secret agents, press reports say,

16 FEB 1970

**INTERNATIONAL**

Poker chips in a deadly game: U.S. Phantom fighter-bomber (left), French-built Mirage, Soviet MIG-21

## The Middle East: War Without End

For weeks now, the Israelis have been rubbing it in. They have pummeled the Arabs almost at will with wide-ranging air and commando attacks, and it was only last week that their enemies tried to flail back with any real force. Syria bestirred itself long enough to launch a few sharp blows at Israeli positions near the Golan Heights (page 40). Egyptian planes swept across the Suez Canal for fleeting, one-bomb-and-run raids on the Sinai, and in the Red Sea port of Elath, Egyptian frogmen sank an Israeli ship. Yet none of these Arab military initiatives fazed the Israelis. Their warplanes again roamed deep inside Egypt, and in the Gulf of Suez they sent an Egyptian minelayer to the bottom. In all, the latest chapter in the seemingly endless Middle East war only demonstrated that the Arabs were still militarily impotent—and that they and their Soviet patrons were rapidly running out of room in which to maneuver.

For the Arabs, their military misadventures were an unpromising prelude to the summit conference that opened last weekend in Cairo among five nations—Egypt, Jordan, Syria, the Sudan and Iraq. Whatever warlike oratory the Arab leaders might bring to bear on their plight, events had clearly shown that they were in no position to match words with deeds. Like one Cairo newspaper, which printed an angry caricature of Richard Nixon, the Arabs were reduced to venting their spleen on the U.S. For the Russians, who have sunk so much money and prestige in the Arab cause, the current Middle East situation constituted a painful object lesson in the limits of power.

**Notion:** Recent Israeli successes—including the dramatic skyjacking of an Egyptian radar installation and the seizure of Shadwan island—prompted Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser to demand a fresh transfusion of Soviet weapons. According to one report, Nasser also invited Soviet Ambassador to Cairo Sergei Vinogradov that he felt honor-bound to launch

an immediate, all-out war against Israel, regardless of the consequences. The Russians talked Nasser out of any such suicidal notions, and they stepped up their deliveries of defensive weapons. But Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin obviously felt that more forceful action was called for, and so he took almost the only course left open to him: he wrote Richard Nixon a polemical letter which, in effect, demanded that Washington make the Israelis lay off.

The Kosygin letter hinted that if Israeli attacks continued, and if the U.S. made new shipments of jet fighters to Jerusalem, the Kremlin might respond by giving the Egyptians more sophisticated weapons than they now possess. Some observers took this to mean MIG-23 fighters, and the SA3, one of the latest surface-to-air missile systems. But to the U.S. State Department, the actual language of the Russian letter contained a significant tip-off. The note, like similar

letters hand-delivered in London and Paris, spoke only of "great and serious concern and anxiety," and it said that Moscow would have to "consider" giving Nasser more weapons. In short, informed sources said, Kosygin's words were carefully hedged.

The tone of the Soviet Premier's letters underscored the Kremlin's grave dilemma in the Middle East, for even the best diplomatic smokescreen could not conceal the fact that, for the moment, the Soviet Union can do very little to help the Arabs—or itself. The Russians have now waded too deeply into the Middle East quagmire to simply cut their losses and run. For the sake of their own standing in the area—and elsewhere—they must somehow shore Nasser up. On the other hand, the cure could turn out to be worse than the disease. For one thing, the Russians know perfectly well that any new weapons they give the Arabs might soon be captured by the Israelis.

"I bet that the Russians are afraid to give the Egyptians any MIG-23s," said a European diplomat stationed in Moscow. "How long do you think it would take for a MIG-23 to get from an Egyptian airfield to Tel Aviv and finally into a CIA laboratory?"

**Opinion:** In addition, the Russians are acutely aware that, as twentieth-century fighting men, the Arabs are just not in the same league as the Israelis. The Soviets have such a low opinion of their protégés that Russian advisers often prevent Egyptian fighter pilots from taking off to intercept attacking Israeli planes; instead, for the most part the Egyptian MIG-21s remain safely in their steel and concrete bunkers. "The Soviets have already given the Arabs just about all the sophisticated military hardware that they can give," said one Western diplomat. "More armaments wouldn't make a particle of difference. The only thing that would help the Arabs now is the Red Army." That, of course, is the last thing the Russians are least likely to send to their beleaguered Arab friends. "We



Cairo's view of Mr. Nixon: "The real enemy"

UPI

consider it certain that the Russians are not going to send in their own men to handle the weapons," said a senior Israeli officer. "They are not going down the endless road that America took to Vietnam."

As an alternative, the Russians apparently hope to achieve two objectives by diplomatic means: to muzzle the Israelis and to dissuade the U.S. from shipping any more Phantom and Skyhawk jets to Israel. "To get what they want, the Russians must engage in a war of nerves," said a top-ranking Israeli official. "Our nerves are fine," he added. "The question is: how strong are the nerves in Washington?"

**Course:** The answer seemed to be that the Nixon Administration was not rattled by the Soviet bluff. In a reply to the Kosygin letter, Mr. Nixon reflected a growing sense of confidence that the U.S. was pursuing the right course in the Middle East. The President's short, businesslike note covered only one page of legal-size paper, and it bluntly informed the Soviet Premier that although Washington was willing to discuss a limitation on arms shipments to the Middle East, it was also "prepared to supply friendly countries in the area with necessary weapons should that need arise." Indeed, there were reports last week that the Administration had already decided to sell Israel another 25 Phantom jets and 80 Skyhawk fighter-bombers. But the State Department insisted that no final decision on such a sale had yet been made.

Mr. Nixon also noted that the U.S. had been trying to restore the Middle East cease-fire, which Nasser voided last May and which Israeli strategy aims to revive. And he called upon the Soviet Union to respond constructively to existing U.S. proposals for a peace settlement, which call for compromises both by Israel and by the Arabs. In sum, Mr. Nixon's reply marked no discernible change in U.S. policy. Nor, in view of the Kremlin's own dilemma, did any change seem to be called for at the moment; for with Israel holding the upper hand, there was no compelling reason for Washington to ask its ally to back down.

**Problems:** That did not mean that Washington and Jerusalem had no problems. The long period of unofficial hostilities has put a severe strain on Israel's fragile economy (page 80). As for the U.S., its options were somewhat limited by the actions of other Western powers, notably France, which has agreed to sell 110 Mirage jets to the pro-Nasser regime in Libya and which is trying to build a Middle East power base of its own in the Maghreb states (box). The Russians, at the same time, are not entirely lacking in alternate courses of action. Although they cannot easily abandon Nasser, they could switch some of their diplomatic and military support to the Palestinian commando organizations, a possibility that may very well be explored when Fatah chief Yasir Arafat and other guerrilla leaders visit Moscow later this month.

For all that, the United States could take considerable comfort from the thought that, this time, the other guy was on the spot. It was the Soviet Union's turn to wriggle out of a tight corner, and that promised to be a very tricky job. The Arabs—like the South Vietnamese—have proven to be difficult clients, and the Kremlin will be hard pressed to keep them in line. Moscow can hardly afford to sell out any of its Arab allies through an unpalatable compromise peace settlement, but it can even less afford to have them fight a hopeless "holy war" to the bitter end. As the Kremlin wrestles with its dilemma, it may discover that its political thrust into the Middle East has brought it far less influence than it presumably expected—and that as long as the hostilities continue there, the Arab tail will wag the Soviet dog.

## The Golan 'Offensive'

As the sun rises over the minarets of the Omayyad mosque in Damascus, its first rays pick out a snub-nosed MIG-17 fighter plane circling lazily high above the other foothills. At about 6 a.m., the streets start to fill with camouflaged trucks, jammed with sleepy Syrian troops in Soviet-style helmets heading south toward the Israeli border. By 9, the sky begins to echo with the distant thunder of artillery, and the MIG's dive down in flashy passes over the city. These martial activities continue until dusk, when the truck convoys rumble back into town. Then the theater marquees blaze to life, advertising the latest Italian movies. Café waiters fan the coals for the "hubbly-bubbly" (water pipes) and the record players in downtown restaurants burst

into such cheerful tunes as "Deep in the Heart of Texas." The front between Israel and Syria is only 40 miles to the south—closer than the Suez Canal is to Cairo—but in Damascus there is no black-out. "This is the way it's been for the past two and a half years," says a foreign resident. "A phony war during the day and a snug peace after dark."

But now, suddenly, the Syrians are feeling a little less snug. Two weeks ago, in a daring raid, a lone Syrian MIG streaked low over the Israeli port of Haifa, rattling windows with its sonic boom. The Israelis retaliated by buzzing five Syrian cities. Then, for four straight days last week, the two nations fought a series of land and air battles around the Golan Heights, a strategic area that has been quiet, for the most part, since the end of the 1967 Middle East war. The

longest of these encounters lasted less than two hours, and Israel's most serious loss was a Mirage fighter shot down by ground fire. But the fresh hostilities touched off speculation that Syria was at last coming to the aid of its embattled Arab allies. Damascus radio did little to disabuse anyone of that notion. "From now on," it crowed, "the enemy will have to fight simultaneously on all of its fronts

**Pounding:** As usual, however, there was less to the Syrian offensive than met the eye. To be sure, the attacks were in part a response to Israel's pounding of Egypt. But their aim was less to help the Egyptians than to shore up Syria's diplomatic position at the "confrontation" summit in Cairo last weekend. Said one foreign diplomat: "When Nasser asks, 'What have you done for me lately?'

the Syrians want to have some answers."

An even more compelling reason for the Golan clashes lay in some unfinished business between Lt. Gen. Hafez Assad, the Syrian Defense Minister, and Maj. Gen. Salah Jadid, the assistant secretary of the ruling Baath party and perhaps the strongest single figure in Syria's complex and confused politics. Jadid is an ideological purist who favors "socialist ties" between Russia, the Palestinian commandos and the radical Arab states, while Assad inclines toward cooperation with conservative Arab nations and some resumption of contacts with the West. Their differences first brought the two men eyeball to eyeball a year ago, when Assad supporters in the army seized Baath offices. The army's triumph was deflated, however, by Russia's ambassador to Syria, Nuritdin Mukhitdinov, who warned that Soviet military aid depended on "maintenance of the status quo."

Since then, Assad and Jadid have been more or less stalemated. Although nominally outranked by Syria's Head of State, Dr. Nurredin Attassi, Assad has been credited with toning down the more radical impulses of the Baathist regime. But, at the same time, Jadid has managed to block many of his rival's plans, including the revival of the "Eastern Front Command" linking Syria with Iraq and Jordan. Last December, Assad pushed so hard for Syrian participation in the Arab summit at Rabat, Morocco, that Jadid, who disapproves of such contacts with the conservative Arab states, had to permit the sending of a low-level Syrian delegation. But when the conference ended in a shambles, Jadid was vindicated. Last week's flexing of Syria's stringy military muscles on the Golan Heights was clearly an effort on Assad's part to recoup. And despite the Israeli retaliation, he seemed to score points with the average Syrian. "I've been sleeping without glass in my bedroom window ever since the Israelis broke it with their sonic booms," said a Damascus mailman. "But I don't mind. At least we showed the rest of the Arabs that we have good soldiers."

**Coup:** For the moment, Assad was unlikely to go much further on the battlefield. "In the past few days," said one Syrian, "Assad has scored an important propaganda coup, and he'll probably leave well enough alone." Despite the popularity of the Golan "offensive," Jadid still wields considerable power, and he and Assad cannot help but be aware that, in the final analysis, they are both in the same tippy boat—not only as Baathists,

but also as members of the small sect of Alawi Moslems, who are deeply resented by members of the Sunni sect whose members constitute the majority of the Syrian population. "Assad and Jadid know that if they really start fighting with each other, they will both go under," said a knowledgeable Damascene. "We're stuck with both of them, and they are stuck with each other."

# Israel's Spies Play for Keeps

By RAY VICKER

JERUSALEM — "When our commandos raided Egypt and seized that Russian radar station, they knew exactly what they would find," bragged one Israeli journalist in the bar of the King David Hotel here.

A radio news report had just described an abortive Al Fatah raid nipped in the Jordan Valley, thanks to Israeli intelligence. A copy of the "Jerusalem Post" on the table beside the bottle of Advat wine described an Israeli air strike so close to Cairo that bombers might have been led to targets by a radio beacon. So perhaps the journalist may be pardoned for adding: "Even the Russians envy our intelligence network."

To the extent that such boasting is merited, it underlines one of the less obvious aspects of politics in the Middle East: Little Israel's ability to create an espionage network with world-wide scope, operational capability, efficiency and individual talent rivaling that of far larger powers is an important element in the Israeli-Arab power equation.

## Forewarned and Forearmed

Time and again, Israeli authorities in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem know what Arabs are thinking and doing even before word drifts into the markets of Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus. When the Arab league was being formed, an Israeli spy in Cairo transmitted top level Arab discussions back to Jerusalem. As the Six Days War started in June, 1967, Israel had every United Arab Republic plane in Nasser's air fleet pinpointed on its military maps, and the UAR air armada was wiped out in the first three hours of the war. Recently, Israeli intelligence combined with daring Israeli seamanship managed to slip five patrol vessels from a French harbor under the noses of French government officials. Such chutzpah adds to the legend of a service born in the intrigue-filled days before Israeli independence in 1948 when groups like the Haganah, the Stern Gang and Irgun operated underground.

"Israelis know all the tricks of the spy trade, and they play their game for keeps," an American veteran in the Middle East says. In Cairo, recently, a Soviet general was heard complaining that Israel had more accurate knowledge of UAR plane locations in 1967 than did the Soviet Union—even though Russia is chief weapons supplier for the UAR. Mohammed Hikal, editor of "Al Ahram" and a confidant of President Nasser, admitted recently that Israeli intelligence is superior to that of Arab counterparts and is "an integral part of Israel's military successes."

Today, Israel's intelligence is centered in five agencies. The Central Intelligence and Security Agency is comparable to America's Central Intelligence Agency, focusing on work outside Israel. Shin Bet, the internal counter-espionage agency is comparable to the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. Police Special Branch is somewhat similar to the detective branch of a big city police force and usually works closely with Shin Bet on internal cases. The Military Intelligence Department functions as a defense ministry agency, helping funnel information which assists Israeli military planners. Often its work coincides and is coordinated with CISA. Finally there is the Foreign Ministry Intelligence Division of the foreign ministry. There is

close liaison among the agencies. CISA reports directly to the prime minister. Military Intelligence reports directly to Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Israel's intelligence services have all the miniature gadgets, electronic aids and computer filing systems necessary for intelligence work. But the Israelis understand well that, James Bond to the contrary, intelligence work is usually a matter of picking up a fragment of information here, a line in a newspaper there, an apparently innocuous picture somewhere else and then putting all the bits together like a mosaic to form a broad picture.

"Years of operating on a war economy has given us an insight into the type of information we need for survival, a knowledge of where to look for that information, and the ability to apply that information once we get it," says one source here.

The Israelis have developed substantial dossiers for every Arab country, and every country which might have a bearing on developments in this part of the world. Every Arab politician of any consequence is included in the files.

President Nasser's diabetes, for instance, has been carefully recorded in all its nuances. In Rabat, at an Arab summit conference recently, an Israeli informer may have been on hand when President Nasser hesitated at climbing a flight of stairs. Did this mean that Nasser is sicker than a lot of people realize? Medical men in Israel have probably already sifted through information obtained by intelligence and sought to answer the question for the espionage services.

Israel's intelligence network reaches far beyond the troubled Middle East to Buenos Aires, to Geneva, to London, to Munich and to numerous other places about the globe. Moreover it is an activist network equipped not only to spy but also to handle sabotage, kidnappings and any other missions considered vital for Israel's existence.

West Germany would still like to know what happened to rocket specialist Heinz Krug, a German who was helping President Nasser to develop a rocket arsenal. Mr. Krug disappeared without a trace in Munich in September, 1962. Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi killer, was kidnapped in Argentina by Israeli agents, and spirited to Israel for punishment.

## Building a Mirage

In Geneva, Switzerland, a Swiss engineer currently is in jail awaiting trial. He is charged with having sold to Israeli intelligence blueprints for manufacturing jet engine parts for the French built Mirage 3S supersonic fighter. This plane, more modern than the Mirages now in the Israeli fleet, has a modified engine which could increase effectiveness of Israeli planes. But France has embargoed sale not only of planes to Israel but parts as well.

In Alexandria, the UAR has blocked off its harbor installations from outside eyes, lest Russian military aid be too evident. High concrete walls rise between what used to be open spaces separating warehouses. Armed soldiers patrol the area, assiduously. But Greek and Italian cruise ships occasionally put into the port, carrying passengers of various nationalities. And, among them, one Egyptian equipped with cameras.

By big nation standards, Israel goes a long way with a small force. One source estimates that the total number of Israeli agents may be only a few hundred. But then he says: "You must remember that a good many people in the Diaspora are with us to the extent that they would gladly provide any information which might seem useful to Israel." The Diaspora is that body of Jews located outside of Israel. Today there are over 13 million Jews in the world, a little less than 2.5 million of them in Israel.

The very efficiency of Israel's intelligence creates some problems. In Iraq and Syria, Israeli agents have hoodwinked Arabs so often that now every Jew in these countries is suspect. Anti-Semitic purges make life difficult for many people who have nothing to do with Israeli intelligence. There is evidence, too, that in the Communist world suspicion about Jewish spies is playing a part in rising anti-Semitic discrimination in the Soviet Union, Poland and elsewhere.

Agents employed by Israeli intelligence agencies are poorly paid by most standards. Generally they work out of patriotism, fired by a dedication which is almost ruthless in its acceptance of the fact that Israel is in a battle for its life, Israeli sources claim. A department head draws only about \$450 a month. An operator in a foreign land may be getting only about \$300 a month. Like most intelligence services, however, expense accounts fit the character the agent tries to mimic, and agents seem to have adequate funds when it comes to paying informers or bribing people who might provide information.

"A little baksheesh goes a long way in the Arab world," says one Israeli source.

## The 088 Story

The career of one such agent now amounts to a legend in the annals of Israeli intelligence. He was Elie Cohen, an Egyptian-born Jew who spoke fluent Arabic. As spy number 088, he became Kamal Amin Tabet, a Syrian Moslem merchant. So adept was he in his new characterization that he won the confidence of senior Syrian army officers and government officials. He even befriended the President of Syria, General Amin Hafez, and once gave the General's wife a mink stole.

Once, as part of his cover, he made a trip to Buenos Aires, where he raised \$10,000 for the Baath Party among the Syrian business colony in Argentina.

Meanwhile, he gathered minute information about Syria's military forces, passing information to Israel via a miniature radio transmitter in his Damascus quarters. Four times he toured the Golan Heights defenses of Syria with army friends; on those trips he collected information which served Israel well when the Six Day War came.

A slip finally tripped him. His radio caused interference at the Indian Embassy. Syrians started a block-to-block check with electronics devices to locate the transmitter. When a power failure occurred one day, 088 was using his battery operated set, dispatching a message to Jerusalem. Syrians quickly spotted the illegal transmitter and arrested Mr. Cohen red-handed. In May, 1967, he was hanged in Martyr's Square in central Damascus.



Approved For Release 2000/05/30 : CIA-RDP80-01601R0

CHICAGO, ILL.  
SUN-TIMESM - 545,570  
S - 712,175

JAN 6 1970



KUPCINET

## KUP'S COLUMN

WASHINGTON SOURCES REPORT our CIA is standing in awe of two recent accomplishments by Israel's equivalent organization, called Shin Bet. Sailing the five French-built gunboats from Cherbourg to Israel was topped by the capture of a seven-ton Egyptian radar station, which was lifted in toto by helicopters and flown to Israel. CIA officials can't remember any capers to match these secret operations.

# The Career of Moshe Dayan

V. CHERNYAVSKY

"ISRAEL IS SHAPED LIKE A DAGGER, WHO HOLDS  
THE HILT!"

Armand Lanoux, French author

"THIS ONE-EYED general is worth 400 planes. We ought to get him to direct operations in Vietnam." This statement, according to the French *L'Express*, was made by a U.S. Congressman who in these terms expressed his admiration for Israeli War Minister Moshe Dayan after the attack on the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan in June 1967.

Many others in the West have spoken, and are speaking, in the same vein about Dayan and even more is written about him. I have not calculated the exact number of lines in the Western press eulogizing him. But it seems to me that it is probably more than everything written in bourgeois literature about Napoleon or Frederick the Great. Such is the legend of Moshe Dayan, Israeli general and idol not only of Israeli

extremists and Zionists the world over, but also of militarists in the United States, West Germany and Britain.

## Legend and Reality

The Dayan legend is the typical product of a psychosis whipped up for a specific purpose. Even in Israel itself voices have sounded soberly appraising the personality and military gifts of Dayan. For example, Knesset Deputy Ury Avnery, in his book "Israel Betwixt the Future and Zionism," says that the leaders of the Israeli army in the first war against the Arabs (1948-49) considered Dayan neither an outstanding tactician nor even a reliable commander. Dayan was reproached for the fact that in the battle at Kharatia in the Negev Desert the troops under his com-

mand never coped with their mission. It is said that on one occasion, at the height of the fighting, Dayan climbed into the bushes and fell asleep. Headquarters were unable to contact him and his unit suffered heavy losses...

And here is what Dayan's former chief, the late Israeli General Jizchak Sadeh, who commanded the underground Palmach detachments, said of him:

"Dayan is the most dangerous man in Israel. He must be watched all the time. He has no scruples, no inhibitions, no morals. He is capable of anything."

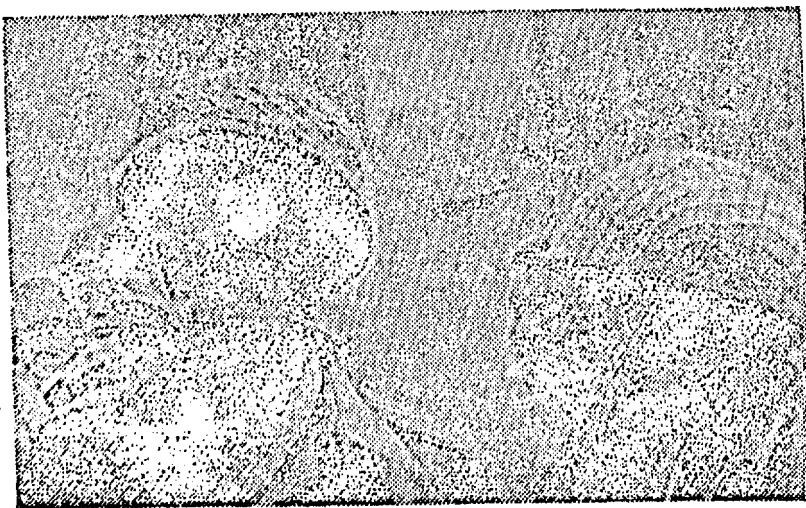
In the opinion of military specialists, Dayan committed many strategical and tactical blunders during the Israeli aggression against Egypt in 1956. At that time Tel Aviv was saved by the intervention of the Anglo-French armed forces against Egypt.

And, lastly, during the Israeli aggression against the U.A.R., Jordan and Syria in June 1967, if we are to believe the statement of the late Premier Levi Eshkol in his interview to the Tel Aviv *Yediot Aharanot*, Dayan did not particularly distinguish himself either as strategist or tactician. But as regards savage punitive operations against the Arabs, he is, of course, a generally recognized master.

It may be recalled that Dayan, having retired from the army in 1956, was appointed War Minister only on June 1, 1967, that is, four days prior to Israel's attack on the neighbouring Arab countries. By that time the Israeli army was well equipped with modern arms from the arsenals of the United States, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and other imperialist powers. Thus, Dayan took over the controls of the Israeli machine of aggression when it was going full blast and all he had to do was to keep up the pace.

## "Super-Hawk"

What part did Dayan play in the aggression of 1967? According to Eshkol, he was a "moral factor." And there is truth in that. The Israeli "hawks," who organized the attack on neighbouring countries, needed a military leader known for his implacable, ruthless attitude towards the Arabs, they needed a sworn enemy of the Arab peoples. The "hawks" had to have a



Dayan in the occupied Arab section of Jerusalem

Reprinted from Time magazine (U.S.)

continued